

Corvallis Gazette.

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CORVALLIS, OR., OCT. 18, 1889.

AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

There has been much discussion of late years in the United States over the question of ballot reform because of the opportunities for election frauds existing under the present methods of voting. The Australian plan has had considerable discussion from the theoretical standpoint, but has not until now been made the subject of a practical test. The election in the new state of Montana, however, was conducted on the Australian plan, and it worked in all respects to a charm. The people took to it readily, and cast their ballots according to its directions without any hitch or confusion.

A brief explanation of this Australian system will not be untimely. The details of the system are as follows: On the day preceding an election the polling booths are publicly announced, and on the morning of the day are taken possession of by the returning officer and his deputies, none of whom has a vote or is in any way interested in the result. The returning officers and the scrutineers, one scrutineer being named by each candidate, if he so wishes, occupy seats in the polling booth. No one else is allowed to be present. An electoral roll, containing the names and descriptions of all the qualified electors, arranged in alphabetical order from No. 1 upward, is supplied, as well as the corresponding number of ballot papers. The ballots contain the names of all the candidates in alphabetical order, with a printed notice to the elector to draw a line through the names of all the candidates for whom he does not wish to vote. One elector only is allowed to be present in the room at any time. To the returning officer he states his full name and answers such questions as may be necessary to identify him. He is then checked on the electoral roll, his number is written on the corner of his ballot, gummed down, and he retires behind the screen to scratch the names of the candidates for whom he does not wish to vote. After the elector has drawn the blue pencil through the names for whom he does not wish to vote, he folds his ballot and drops it into the box, and a constant succession of voters repeat the process. After the polls are closed the returning officer opens the ballot box, and in the presence of the scrutineers counts the ballots. Any ballot about which there is any informality is rejected. A ballot upon which more names exist than there are offices to be filled, or where all the names have been stricken out, is deemed illegal. Any writing upon the ballot also invalidates it. The candidate whose name has received the smallest number of scratches in the booths of his district is successful.

It would seem that such a system as this would prevent the ordinary frauds which attend the present voting system. The absolute secrecy of the ballot and the seclusion the voter occupies while he scratches his ticket ought to prevent any intimidation of the voter and make futile all efforts to buy his vote. If the people of a new frontier state can put such a system in successful operation surely the people of the older commonwealth can do the same.

CLEAN up the streets, and keep them so.
NEXT year will be "election time" for Oregon.

LOCALS.

Miss Louise Weber is visiting friends in Portland.

Take your best girl to Wesley Todd's for some candy.

The residence of E. H. Allen is receiving a new coat of paint by W. E. Paul.

Miss Dana Bryant, of Walla Walla is visiting Mrs. M. A. Grystal of this city.

B. W. Johnson returned Tuesday from Portland where he had been to see the elephant.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hershner went to Portland Wednesday to attend the Mechanic's fair.

E. Co. will elect a 1st and 2nd Lieut. tomorrow evening. The doors will be closed to the public.

The public schools of Newport were closed last Tuesday on account of Diphtheria which is prevalent at that place. Several deaths have been reported recently from this disease.

The old Adelphean Society of the agricultural college disbanded last Friday evening and two more societies were formed one for the boys and the other for the girls.

M. F. Beach, of Howell, Michigan, who has been visiting Lee Beach, of this city, has secured a position as stenographer in the freight department of the O. R. & N. Co.'s office at Portland.

On Wednesday at noon three of the painters who are working on the new school house had a narrow escape from a serious accident. They were painting on the scaffolding near the roof when the plank broke and let them fall. They succeeded in catching the scaffolding below in their fall thus saving themselves from being dashed to the ground a distance of about fifty feet. The only damage done was a few bruises and the loss of several gallons of paint, most of which was emptied over the unfortunate.

RETURNED.—Wm. Grant, who last week sold his farm of 400 acres to Col. Hogg returned Wednesday from a business trip to Bellingham Bay and Whatcom. He says that while business is booming over there, real estate is held at entirely too high figures and that Yaquina Bay property is still the best in which to invest. He also informs us of an almost miraculous escape which happened shortly after the overland train pulled out of Tacoma. A man standing on the platform with a sleeping child in his arms suddenly tried to jump from the train, but in doing so his foot caught in the railing and timely aid prevented him from falling to the ground and saved the child and its father from a frightful death.

PHILOMATH COLLEGE.

EDS. GAZETTE:—

By your permission, I wish to notice some things which were written by J. W. Hott, found in a recent number of the GAZETTE.

As to the early history of the church, he says: "The United Brethren church was founded by the first conference of ministers held in Baltimore, Md., in 1789. A quarter of a century later a confession of faith was adopted by the general conference which was variously improved by the general conference at different times up to 1857." One might infer from these statements that the confession of faith was subject to numerous changes up to 1857. The authentic history of the church does not give any foundation for such a statement but to the contrary, there is abundant evidence that the "Confession of Faith" which was adopted about eighteen months after the death of Otterbein, the founder, and the "Discipline," prescribing the polity of the church, were chiefly the work of Otterbein, as previously used in the church. These were never submitted to any other authority for approval, but were thereafter universally accepted without question.

In 1837, after mature deliberation, the general conference adopted a constitution by unanimous vote. As to this act of the general conference, the history gives the following: "The conference, however, did not regard its action as final, or at all binding on the church. The delegates had not been instructed to make a constitution; and, recognizing themselves as only the representatives and servants of the church, they caused the instrument to be printed, accompanied by a circular, calling the attention of the church to the same, and asking that the delegates to the general conference of 1841 be instructed to adopt, amend, or reject the same." As to this constitution the history further states: "The subject of the constitution was again introduced, (1841) and discussed with more warmth than ever. At length a vote was taken which resulted in favor of a constitution; and a committee, composed of one delegate from each conference, reported a constitution, substantially the one that had been before the church for four years, which was, after some slight amendments, adopted."

In this constitution is found the "cause of contention" of which Mr. Hott writes viz: "No rule or ordinance shall at any time be passed to change or do away with the confession of faith as it now stands." "There shall be no connection with secret combinations." "There shall be no alteration of the foregoing constitution, unless by a request of two-thirds of the whole society."

This constitution was regarded as a valid code of organic law, and as Mr. Hott says, "the motion made in general conference declaring the constitution illegal, did not prevail," thus proving its binding force.

Four years after the adoption of the constitution, "It was decided that the general conference cannot change the confession of faith. This decision is based upon the plain letter of the constitution itself, and is justified by the consideration that the confession of faith together with the constitution, with a restrictive rule, have been virtually, if not formally, submitted to the entire membership of the church and received their sanction." On this point the historian further states: "The fundamental principle is here laid down, that the supreme earthly authority in our church is vested, not in the ministry but in the whole society."

For a number of years there has been a growing opposition to the restrictive clause on "secrecy" and an increasing desire upon the part of the ministry of the church to secure a change of the law forbidding "connection with secret combinations." Finally, for this purpose, a plan was duly concocted and sprung upon the general conference of 1885, prefaced by an address of the bishops of the church, in which they said: "That the subject of secret societies has become a most perplexing one, it is expected of you that you will put this matter to rest."

By the recommendation of the bishops, a committee was appointed to which the confession of faith and constitution were referred. This committee advised the election of a commission "to consider our present confession of faith and constitution and to prepare a form of belief and amended fundamental rules for the government of the church." This report was agreed to by a vote of 78 to 42. A commission, consisting wholly of men committed to the interest of those, who, in violation of the constitution of the church, had so shrewdly secured legislation to their notion. At this point the conflict began. Those voting in the negative did not deny the validity of the constitution, nor the right to amend it in the way specified, but denied all power to change the confession and denied the correctness of the mode proposed to change the constitution.

Here two parties began to work in the interest of their peculiar ideas of church polity. The "liberals" determined on "leaving the matter to its members connection with secret societies with the individual consciences of the people under the instruction of the church," while the "radicals" objected to all changes on the ground that they were not legal. The organ of the church, being in the hands of the liberals, was closed against the objections which the radicals were want to use against the commission. This made the opposition to the work of the conference more determined and at the last conference, those who from the first had opposed the changing of the confession of faith, regarded the final adoption of the new confession of faith, offered by the commission and sanctioned by a vote, not of two-thirds of the whole society, but by the insignificant tally of 47,760 out of a membership of over 200,000, as being withdrawal from the true church, in which they continued to act in accordance with the constitution of 1841. Thus a division resulted and each party, claiming to be the United Brethren church, denounced the other as seceding from the true church.

The difficulty at present is the right of property. To whom does it belong? It is true, the majority of the delegates of the general conference favored the changes made, but it is thought by some, that fundamental law cannot be changed except in harmony with the provisions of such law, though so voted by a large majority. Should the courts determine that the property belongs to those who hold the constitution of the church to be a valid rule of action, it may occur to Mr. Hott that there is a probability of being mistaken, even in a bishop.

The members of the Oregon Annual conference have been and are now opposed to any change of the confession of faith, but are willing that the con-

stitution should be, provided it be legally done. For a number of years the "large number gone off with the 'seceders' has struggled to maintain Philomath college. The 'seceders' built it and they have controlled it without molestation until the so called bishop came here, and began to "enlighten the people." Before his coming, all was harmonious, to all appearances, but by a repeated attempt to muster enough members to hold a conference, this dignitary, assuring the people of Philomath that he was "The bishop, duly elected," and vested with authority, supported by another bishop claiming like power, mustered a certain element at this place, that has long since been publicly regarded as out of joint, not in harmony with the Oregon conference, together with some others, who, though bitterly opposed to the distinctive views of said element must have been deluded by the oft-repeated assumption, "The Radicals will not get a dime of the church property," these men lately from the east were want to force upon the people at this place, and in violation of a pledge made to the writer by Hott, made in good faith as between friend and friend, they proceeded to wrest from the legally elected trustees of Philomath college the management of said institution. So complete and successful was this usurpation that the bishop in reporting the same to his friends in the east pictured the sweeping charge in a flash of poetical imagery as follows: "No new developments. We have the key to the situation. Secessionists will not stand fire. Last night, when they looked over the results of the day, they saw the track of a cyclone."

This "board of most honorable and estimable business men" through an agent took possession of the buildings and funds. A night lock was placed upon the front door and barrel bolts upon a number of other doors. No notice was given to any one as to their right to thus close the building against the trustees, whose time had not yet expired, and members of the church, who contributed largely in the construction of the building, and to the support of the institution, as well. Such flagrant abuse of christian courtesies was unbearable. The only remedy was to place an injunction upon the intruders, and thus bring the matter before the civil courts for adjustment. A counter-injunction was issued upon the affidavit that the so-called "seceders" some of which were formerly the "most estimable and honorable business men," did by force break the locks of said building, and thus secured possession; that they took off the locks and put on others instead, all for the purpose of preventing the trustees of the college from entering and conducting the school. The entrance was made by the use of the keys belonging to said building, in broad daylight, by the trustees of Philomath college after the sheriff had completed his mission to the city. Not a very plain case of "surreptitious" house-breaking.

It will be a strange chapter in the history of the religious liberty of our country when a faction, however great, arises in a church and, contrary to its constitution, tramples down the cherished principles of thousands of members, and thus breeds disturbance, dissension, and separation.

"The secession from the church may reach ten or fifteen thousand from a membership of over two hundred thousand," multiplied by ten.

The pitiable plea for "the charitable judgment of the public in the behalf of a small religious force in this beautiful land toward the sunset," so recently visited by a cyclone or a "jimmie (Hott) cane," is stranger still. Think of a cyclone pleading for a place in which to accomplish devastation and ruin.

J. C. KEEZEL.

HE TOOK THE WRONG MEDICINE.

Robert Stewart of Petaluma recently had a queer experience. He writes: "Carbuncles and boils afflicted my face and neck for weeks. Finally I procured a bottle of one of the leading preparations. To my surprise it made matters worse. This made me lose faith in sarsaparilla, but seeing a statement that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla dried up boils and cured eruptions instead of forcing more out as the potent sarsaparillas do, I bought a bottle. The effect was astonishing. The carbuncles and boils began to dry up, and in two weeks my face was as well and smooth as ever. My brother also took a bottle with the same benefit."

Petaluma, Cal.
[Explanatory Note.—The mineral iodine of potash, which is the basis of nearly all other sarsaparillas, attacks the blood direct, forces impurities through the skin, creating more boils and pimples. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla acts oppositely. Its vegetable alternative stimulates the various secretory organs and thus eliminates all impurities through the natural channels, hence dries up pimples and skin eruptions at once. The above testimonial is a case in point.]

SALLER, LEWIN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Strictly FINE SHOES

We opened this week five large cases (1,115 pair) of the above celebrated make of fine shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men, and Boys. If you want A 1 foot wear for winter, call and try on a pair.

ONE NOLAN'S CASH STORE

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the City Council for the City of Corvallis will sit as a board of equalization to hear and determine all matters relating to the city assessment roll of 1889, on Saturday, November 2, 1889.
J. M. PORTER,
City Recorder.
Corvallis, Or., October 16, 1889.

CRADLE.

ROBINS.—To the wife of O. W. Robins, on Thursday morning, Oct. 17, 1889, a son, weight 9 pounds.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the abundance of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cases. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. 11-60-07.

A few bushels of good feed oats wanted at the GAZETTE office. Parties wishing to settle their subscriptions by paying in above can do so; the market price will be allowed.

Bargains in Boots and Shoes.—Remember that if you want to buy a boot and shoe that Irvine & Helm, are not selling off at cost, but will sell you a pair of shoes for less money than any house in Corvallis, besides they warrant all work on every pair they sell.

Notice to Farmers.—Those wanting bargains in clothing, gents' furnishing goods, boots, and shoes, hats, rubber boots, rubber clothing, etc., call and secure bargains. What is not sold in thirty days will be boxed and shipped to Colorado. J. W. Hanson.

Go to the Palace barber shops opposite the brick livery stable, Main street, for a first-class shave, hair cut, shampoo, or bath. Shaving 15 cents; hair cutting and shampooing, 25 cents each, and baths 25 cents, or five bath tickets for \$1.

Those owing the undersigned will please call and settle in the next thirty days, as I am going to leave Corvallis by that time. J. W. Hanson.

To Farmers.—A lot of 9's and 10's farm-ore boots, Buckingham & Heath make, must be sold in thirty days at J. W. Hanson's.

The S. B. remedies, manufactured at Dufur, Wasco county, Or., are fast becoming standard remedies. ag23-m

All who are troubled with colds or chronic coughs should try S. B. Co's. cough cure. It speaks for itself. ag23-m

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Beal, deceased, has filed with the County Clerk of Benton county, Oregon, his final account, as executor of said estate, and that Monday, the 4th day of Nov., 1889, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, has been appointed by said court for the hearing thereof and the settlement of objections thereto.
WM. A. BEAL,
Executor of said last will and testament.

PHYSICIANS.

J. M. APPLEWHITE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Corvallis, Oregon,
Office at R. Graham's drug store, on Main street, opposite reading room.

G. R. FARRA, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Special attention given to Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children. Office up stairs in Crawford & Farrar's brick. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., and 1 to 2 and 7 p. m. 1:13-71.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Benton County.
Howard H. Babcock, Plaintiff,
vs.
Addie F. Babcock, Defendant.
To Addie F. Babcock, the defendant above named:
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff above named now on file with the clerk of said court on or before the 11th day of November, 1889, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer said complaint as herein required the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint to-wit: The dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between plaintiff and defendant of this suit. This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, judge of said court, which order bears date September 8th, 1889.
J. W. RAYBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated this 14th day of Sept. 1889. 6t.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., Sept. 27th, 1889.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge, or in his absence, before the County Clerk of Benton county at Corvallis, Oregon, on Monday, Nov. 4th, 1889, viz: Joseph C. Corbus, Homestead Entry No. 4919 for the S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 S. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 24 T. 13 S. of R. 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Rust, Joseph Taylor, H. H. Hebert, and T. P. Connor, all of Philomath P. O., Benton Co., Oregon.
J. T. APPERSON,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OR., Sept. 23, 1889.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge or in his absence before the County Clerk of Benton county at Corvallis, Oregon, on Monday, Nov. 4th, 1889, viz: Joseph C. Corbus, Homestead Entry No. 4919 for the S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 S. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 24 T. 13 S. of R. 6 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: P. Anderson, D. E. Peggs, R. Oaks and H. Parrish, all of Monroe, Benton county, Oregon.
J. T. APPERSON,
Register.

OLYMPIA S. MURRAY, M. D., Female Specialist. Has practiced on the Pacific Coast for the past twenty-five years. A life time devoted to the study of female troubles, their causes and cures. I have thousands of testimonials of permanent cures from the best people on this coast. A positive guarantee to permanently cure any case of female weakness, no matter how long standing or what the stage may be. Charges reasonable and in the reach of all. For the benefit of the very poor of my sex who are suffering from any of the great multitude of ailments that follow in the train of that terrible disease known as female weakness, and who are not able to pay for treatment, I will treat free of charge. Consultation by mail, free. All correspondence strictly confidential. Medicines packed, boxed and sent by express with charges pre-paid for "home" treatment, with specific directions for use. If you are suffering from any female trouble, periodically or constantly, Address, OLYMPIA S. MURRAY, M. D., East Portland, Or. ag23-y1